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The Lancaster Gazette.

LANCASTER, AUGUST 29, 1850.

THE CHOLERA--There were 2 deaths of Cholera in Columbus for the 24 hours ending 11 A. M. today. This is not official.

We have no additional reports from any other quarter.

GEORGIA IN ARMS--A Slight Disagreement at a number--The Southern Press has a despatch from Macon, Ga., dated on Thursday night, announcing that a mass Convention had just adjourned--and that it was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. It was addressed by Messrs. Rhett, Yancy, and Cochran, of Alabama; Colquitt, Siles, Jones, Gibson, Ramsey, and Platt, of Georgia; and others. The resolutions passed were of the strongest and most decided character. The following will serve as an indication of their spirit:

Resolved, That should the event occur in which it shall become the duty of the Governor, under the direction of the late Legislature, to call a Convention of the people of Georgia, to consider of the necessary measures of safety to the State, it is the opinion of this Convention that our Senators and Representatives in Congress should immediately return to their State, and unite with their constituents in consultation and action on such measures.

The Washington Union of the same date contains the following despatches:--
Macon, 22d Aug. 1850. The mass meeting held by the disunionists in Georgia proves to be a failure. Not exceeding 400 delegates here to-day, and not more than 1500 at the meeting, all told.

Macon, Aug. 22--10 o'clock 55 minutes--Mass meeting is a failure. Not more than fifteen hundred men in town; one-third Union men. Only three hundred arrived by railroads. Rhett, Yancy, Colquitt and Siles principal speakers. Disunion openly avowed. Some delegates repudiate it. Rhett favors temporary secession.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD UPON GOLDBERGENERS.--A number of the passengers for the Georgia, on arriving at Panama on her last trip, discovered that they had been the victims of a wholesale humbug, and had purchased through tickets which were worth no more than so much paper. The New York Express thus explains the matter:

"We learn, upon inquiry, that about 2 months since, two men calling themselves John Hurdle and Wm. Wright, called upon Tobias Grace, Esq., merchant, at 130 Cedar street, and rented an office, which he had let in the same building. They kept the office about two weeks, during which time they continued to sell spurious through tickets for San Francisco, to the number of one hundred and upwards, but on the day of the Georgia's departure, they departed likewise and have not been heard of since. Hurdle is small in stature and of a yellow complexion. Wright is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, very slender, light complexion and has an impediment in his speech. They must have realized upwards of 15 hundred dollars by this speculation."

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.--We regret to state--as we are warranted in doing, by a letter just received from the gentleman himself--that the Hon. C. N. Olds has resigned his seat as a State Senator from this county and Pickaway--Sci. Gaz.

MEMBER OF CONVENTION.--Sheriff McMillan informs us that he has received the Governor's warrant for holding an election for a successor to Mr. Claypool, on the second Tuesday of October--Sci. Gaz.

RUNAWAY SLAVES IN ALABAMA.--The Alabama papers contain accounts of frequent escapes of slaves. The Montgomery Atlas, of the 17th inst., says--About 24 negroes, who were engaged upon the plank road, a few miles above Wetumpka, and some eight others, ran off on Sunday and Monday last, and have not been heard from. It is supposed by some that they were enticed away by white persons.

A CLEVER JEW.--A foreign paper states that lately a deputation waited on Sir Moses Montefiore to ask his assistance in their efforts to build a church. "You know my religious opinions," replied the excellent Jew, "I cannot give you money to build a church--there are five hundred guineas for you to do what you like with."

ON A STRIKE.--We learn from the Nonpareil of Saturday evening that the young ladies, trimmers in the several hat manufactories of the city, have made a demand for an increase of wages, and have expressed the determination not to return to their work until the demand shall be admitted and acceded to. They have heretofore received one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen--they now ask two dollars and twenty-five cents. Messrs. Bates and Whitcher, large employers, have acceded to their terms, and it is to be hoped that others in the same business will concur.--Cin. Gaz.

NO EXCEPTION.--A lady who "never talked about her neighbors," recently presided at a table at a fancy fair, down East, and being a great curiosity, did a swimming business.--When complimented, however, upon her happy exemption, she acknowledged there was a "pretty considerable difference in this respect, between herself and the lady over the way, who was eternally poking her nose into everybody's business."

A CIVIL REQUEST.--An old woman observing a sailor going to her door, and supposing it to be her son Billy, cried out to him, "Billy, where is my cow gone? The calf is in a contemptuous manner, 'Gone to the d--l for what I know.' 'Well, as you are going that way,' said the old woman, 'I wish you would just let down the bars.'"

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY

Later from California

The Crescent City brings only two days later news from California. We find nothing in the details of special interest except some further accounts of the bad state of morals at the mines.

Information had been received at Stockton that a party numbering about twelve have been found dead in a ravine near the "Double Springs," where they had been digging. From their appearance death was caused by the stabs they had received; and from the scarcity of any article of value upon their persons, the supposition is, that the poor fellows had been robbed of what they possessed.

In relation to the general state of affairs at these Southern mines, the Stockton Journal of July 13, remarks:--

A most alarming state of things exists in a portion of the Southern mines. A round Sonora, scarcely a night passes without a murder and when the miner retires to his repose he knows not but that the morrow's sun will find him the victim of the assassin's knife. It is thought that within the last weeks twenty men have been murdered in that neighborhood.

The following incidents are narrated in the same paper:--

We are informed that a few days ago, a party of eight or ten men, Americans and Mexicans, came to an eating house in the neighborhood of Sonora, from which the owner was absent, and demanded all the money on the premises. So great is the terror of these villains, that wagons passing between the mines and Stockton go in companies of three and four together.

Not long since a stage was fired into and four of the passengers wounded. One of them has since died of his wounds.

A party of Mexicans were arrested in the vicinity of Sonora in the act of burning the bodies of two Americans. The Stockton Journal says:--

Judge Marvin with some difficulty prevailed on the excited populace to give them a trial, and twelve men were selected as a jury. The jury decided they could not proceed with the case without the testimony of the persons who had given the information in regard to the bodies; and the prisoners were ordered to be remanded to jail to await further trial. The crowd resisted this decision, and determined that the trial should proceed; the Judge left the bench protesting against their course, and another person was elected Judge pro tempore, who refused to sit in the court house, but agreed to preside in the woods, and to the woods they went.

Here the trial was very summarily concluded, and the men were found guilty, and one of them was already swinging, when a gentleman rode up, accompanied by the sheriff and posse, and the coroner who held an inquest on the bodies. The coroner stated that the verdict of his jury was that the deceased bodies had died by violence, committed by persons unknown, and the appearance of the bodies indicated that the murder had been committed at least ten days previous. The gentleman entreated the people not to be hasty and commit an act which might always regret. He thought that persons more guilty than those under arrest would be forgotten out; and begged that the trial might at least be allowed to proceed according to law; and that the evidence on both sides of the question might be heard.

His remarks produced some impression on the crowd, and taking advantage of the momentary lull, the sheriff and posse threw a noose around the necks of the prisoners, and setting off in a gallop, told them to run for their lives. A few men were placed in the rear to keep off the people, in case they attempted to retake the prisoners, and the party set off at full length, the prisoners in the van at the full speed of the lariats with which they were held, and the crowd followed after, infuriated at the prospect of the prisoners getting beyond their reach.--And our informant states that if they could have overtaken them, the gibbet would speedily have been called in requisition. But terror gave wings to the prisoners, and in the race for life they distanced their pursuers, and were safely lodged in jail, where they now lie closely guarded, awaiting their trial.

The following pithy little paragraph is characteristic of Bulwer:

When poverty begs the dogs bark at it; and when poverty is ill the doctors mangle it; and when poverty is dying the priests scold at it; and when poverty is dead nobody weeps for it.

RETURNED A MILLIONAIRE.--The Greenville Patriot states that one of the gentlemen entrusted by the Governor of California with the block of quartz rock for the Washington monument, was formerly a resident of that vicinity. The Patriot says: "Having disposed of his charge, he sought his native place, old Darke; found his family kindred and many old acquaintances. He had left in indigent circumstances--he returned a millionaire, and with a noble generosity, but too seldom exhibited, gave to his several family connections large bequests of money and lands."

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.--A writer in the Southern Presbyterian gives an interesting account of the rise and progress of the mission of the Presbyterian Church, in the course of which occur the following statistics, derived from the annual reports of the board of Foreign Missions to the General Assembly. In May, 1838, there were 3 stations, 21 male and 17 female missionaries, 3 churches, 27 communicants, 131 pupils, 1 press, and the contributions amounted to \$44,744. In May, 1850, the stations were 27, the male missionaries 91, the female 46, the churches 17, the communicants 350, the pupils 1781, the presses 6, and the contributions \$126,076.

A TALE OF HORROR.

While traveling a couple of weeks since, we heard from the lips of a friend one of the most heart-rending recitals we have listened to for a long time. He was put off from a steam boat at or near Wolf Island, about 25 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, for the purpose of collecting a debt from a man living about five miles back in the country, on the Missouri side, we think. With a carpet bag in his hand, he had followed a narrow path about three miles, when he came across a small cabin. Yet "cabin" would not describe the place of habitation, for such it proved to be. It was a little dilapidated shed, with no boards on one side and great crevices on the other sides and in the roof. He would have passed it by, but morns from the inside told that it was occupied. Wishing to inquire his road, he stopped, and stood before the open side of the shed, and gazed upon a spectacle, which, as he said, was present before his eyes as he afterward, and haunted his sleep. We describe what he saw, as he told us, only saying that strange as the story may seem, full reliance can be placed upon his words.

There was not a bed or chair in the shed, but stretched upon the bare ground lay the body of a youthful looking woman, who had evidently just died. Her form was almost a perfect skeleton; yet the face was that of a fine and beautiful woman. On her breast lay an infant about six months old, with its mouth to the breast of its mother, and dead. And sitting up in a corner of the shed, and staring the traveler in the face with glazed eyes, was what he thought another corpse, but life, was yet in it. The figure was that of a girl, apparently about ten years old. She could not rise to her feet, and yet she was not sick. She was literally dying of starvation! By the side of the woman, and clasping her hand, lay a man covered with blood and apparently in a dying state. Ad to this the filth of the room and the half-naked condition of the sufferers, and we wonder not that the scene long haunted the observer. He went in. The girl could not speak, but the man cried "water" in a feeble voice, and pointed to the girl, as if to attract the stranger's attention to her. The traveler, Mr. J., of Cincinnati, hastened away, taking with him a tin pan, and says he never ran harder in his life than he did about half a mile to a small stream he had passed. On his return, he found the man still alive, and gave him water, which he eagerly drank. He could then speak in a whisper. He pointed to the girl and said--"she's starving." Mr. J. gave the girl some water, which appeared to revive her, and she tried to talk, but could not. With much difficulty he learned from the man that there was a house about a mile distant, to which he hurried. On his arrival there he found only a negro.

While getting some provisions, and hastening back with the man the latter informed him that the cholera had broken out in that neighborhood, and the family owning him had left for the time being. He said the little girl of the shed had daily made her appearance there for provisions until about three days back--that the man and woman had been sick for a long time, &c. On their return, the man was dying, and lived but an hour. The little girl was revived by food, and before they took her away could talk. She said she had been sick herself, and could not walk to the house for food, and that her mother died the day previous, and the baby about the same time, and that her father had tried to kill himself when they died. It was horrid. The child was taken to the house, and the rest of the unfortunate family buried. The child afterwards stated her name was Mary Williams, and Mr. J. thought from what he could gather, the family had formerly lived in New Albany, but in what New Albany he could not ascertain, more than as the child said, there were a great many houses there, and it was evidently New Albany, N. Y. The negro said the family had been there several weeks; and came directly after his master had left. As there was not a family in the neighborhood, the person having also gone whom Mr. J. wished to see, the girl, who was sick and exhausted, was left with the negro, who promised faithfully to attend her. Yet there were but little hopes of her recovery. It has never been our misfortune to hear a more horrible tale of reality than this.--Branville (La) Journal.

TO TAKE OUT GRASS SPOTS.--We have never known a more certain recipe than to cut them out with the scissors, as we have this paragraph.

NON INTERCOURSE.--The editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, writing to his own journal from Coosa Springs, Alabama, says he understands from persons of that place, citizens of that State, that many of the planters in their section of the State have notified the merchants they deal with that they will not, hereafter, purchase articles of merchandise manufactured or imported from the North. We perceive that the New York market reports mention a general absence of Southern merchants from that market.

TO MEASURE HAY IN THE STACK.--More than twenty years since, I copied the following method of measuring hay from some publication, and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers where the means of weighing are not at hand. "Multiply the length breadth and height into each other and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve yards per ton."--Franklin Int.

The Mobile Advertiser gives a brief account of a meeting in Dallas county, at which Judge Hunter one of the delegates to the Nashville Convention, was present and made a speech, in which "he argued that the object of the Nashville Address was to prepare the public mind for a dissolution of the Union." There were only about sixty persons present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph for the Daily Lancaster Gazette

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

SENATE.--After the transaction of the morning business, Mr. Clay moved that the bill abolishing the slave trade in the district be taken up. Mr. Atchison moved to lay it on the table. Lost--yeas 16, nays 36, as follows:

Yeas--Messrs. Atchison, Burwell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turner, Yates.

Nays--Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradley, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evings, Fitch, Foote, Greene, Hamilton, Jones, King, Mangum, Pierce, Phelps, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb and Whittier.

The motion to make it the special order was then agreed to.

The House bill granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers who have been in the military service of the United States and all the amendments were agreed to, except a provision allowing a soldier at his option to receive scrip for \$100 in lieu of the land.

Pending the debate upon this provision, the subject was postponed until to-morrow, when the Senate went into Executive session for the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.--The Pennsylvania contested election case was postponed for two weeks.

Report from the committee, and Mr. Stanley from the select committee, appointed to enquire what persons holding offices under the last administration, were engaged in electioneering against General Taylor, contributing to press money to carry on a campaign, made a report in part, that Mr. Ritchie of the Union & Mr. Sequenzel, late wardens of the Penitentiary, refused to answer, as they were asked for advice and orders thereon.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution that the Speaker issue a warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take into custody Thomas Ritchie and E. F. Sequenzel, and that they be brought to the bar of the House for alleged contempt, and that they be allowed counsel if they desire it.

The morning hour having expired, the House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table.

The bill establishing Territorial Governments was read by its title, when

Mr. Boyd moved it be referred to the Committee on Territories. Carried.

Mr. Sweetser moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, with the view of taking up the bill.

The Speaker said it was not in order to go into Committee of the Whole on any bill. The Committee must decide what business it would take up.

The question was taken, and the House refused to go into committee on the Utah Territorial Bill--yeas 62, nays 140.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

SENATE.--The West Point Appropriation bill was taken up and amended by the insertion of a provision raising the salaries of the Professors, and ordered to a third reading.

The bounty land bill was then taken up. Mr. Mason moved an amendment providing for the payment of public lands matter by whom presented, instead of leaving it to the judgment of the committee on the subject.

The debate continued on the amendment proposed by the committee, until about 10 o'clock, when without coming to a vote for the first consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate was occupied in Executive session the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.--The morning session was occupied in discussing the resolution to bring Mr. Ritchie to the bar of the House for contempt in refusing to give the authority of the Bicentennial letters.

Mr. C. of Maryland defended Mr. Ritchie against the attacks made by Mr. Evans of Maryland.

In the afternoon the House resumed the consideration of the Texas boundary bill, when a number of amendments were proposed and debated until a late hour. The debate was interrupted with much confusion.

The House adjourned.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

HAIFA, August 23.

ENGLAND.--The chief feature of news is the question of the proposed amendment to the measure framed to give to her Irish people a fair participation in the representative system. She is encouraged to hope that a treaty through many and thorough.

THE POTATO DISEASE is spreading in many of the districts of England and Ireland. Other crops promise well and the cutting is general and weather is fine.

FRANCE.--The Assembly has adjourned and ministers have things pretty much their own way. The President, in his progress through the provinces, has been with few exceptions favorably received.

Friday Evening, August 30, 1850.

THE CHOLERA.--On yesterday, in Columbus, were reported 4 deaths, 2 of Cholera; to-day, 4 deaths, 2 of Cholera, and 1 death of Cholera outside the limits of the Corporation on the Cincinnati pike.

At Louisville, on Saturday and Sunday last, 22 deaths are reported, of which 5 were of Cholera and 16 of children under five years of age.

At the latest dates, there was a slight improvement in the health of Chicago.

It is prevailing at Helena, Ill., and it is reported that it first appeared on Sunday the 18th, and on that day there were 12 deaths; to Tuesday noon 18 deaths and between that time and Wednesday morning 17 deaths. This is very severe.

It is spreading gradually but violently into the interior of Maryland and Virginia.

The health of Cincinnati appears to be restored and we notice only an occasional death from Cholera.

A gentleman traveling, stopped at the house of a citizen in Lincoln county, Ky., and was attacked with the Cholera. Two physicians were immediately called in. The gentleman recovered, but the two physicians took the disease and died.

THE CANYON OPENING.--By announcement in the London Sentinel we learn that the Central Committee of Madison county have made the following arrangements for the coming week for Whig meetings:

At London, September 2 at 7 o'clock, P. M.	3, at 7 1/2
Sumnerford, " " 3, at 7 1/2	4, at 7 1/2
Baker's School House, in Monroe township, September 4, at 7 1/2	5, at 7 1/2
Pleasant Valley, " " 5, at 7 1/2	6, at 7 1/2
Amity, " " 5, at 7 1/2	7, at 7 1/2
W. Jefferson, " " 5, at 7 1/2	8, at 7 1/2
California, " " 5, at 7 1/2	9, at 7 1/2
St. Sterling, " " 5, at 7 1/2	10, at 7 1/2
South Union, " " 5, at 7 1/2	11, at 7 1/2

Col. Van Trump will be on hand at each of these meetings and his sturdy blows will count as in the past for the good cause. The week following he will proceed to Fayette.

HEALTH OF COLUMBUS.--Up to yesterday, August 27th, the Board of Health reported 193 deaths from cholera at--42 during the first week, 62 the second, 29 the third, 39 the fourth, and 13 the fifth--of these 19 deaths occurred in the first week, 21 in the second, 14 in the third, 7 in the fourth, and 7 in the fifth. The Board also reported 25 deaths from other diseases--15 in the first week, 12 the second, 25 the third, 15 the fourth, and 11 the fifth--of these, 16 were in the first week, 11 in the second, 10 in the third, 23 in the fourth, and 25 in the fifth--Making a total mortality in the city, in the past five weeks, of 224. The greatest number of deaths was reported August 21--29; and on death reported August 25th--Average number of deaths per day, from all diseases, 24 nearly--O. S. Journal.

This gives the Cholera mortality for five weeks. There were a few cases and deaths before the Board of Health commenced reporting.

SUMMIT COUNTY.--The Locofocos of this county, having used the Free Soilers as long as they desired, resolved at their late meeting to kick them overboard and to allow them to participate in the spoils. Judge Spaulding and Collector Tilden are provided for, but what will become of the tool Swift and Deacon Spelman?

LETTER FROM GEN. CASS.--The following says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Star, is a copy of a letter addressed by Gen. Cass to Gen. Garibaldi. It is very well for its purpose:

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1850.

My Dear Sir: I welcome you to this land of freedom. May I always be the land of hospitality to the unfortunate exile, driven by the persecution of arbitrary power to seek refuge in the new world from the tyranny of the old.

General you possess the sympathy of the American people, and you will merit this distinction. You raised the standard of liberty upon the Capitoline hill, and history will do justice to your noble efforts to maintain it there, to revive the spirit and the freedom of ancient Rome, amid the dominions of her power and glory. It is not success that builds a career; it is the principle involved in it. You yielded to no overwhelming force; to another descent of the Gauls upon Italy. But you preserved your own high character, and you preserved also the respect of every believer in the rights of man throughout the world. But such efforts, as those of the Roman people, are unsuccessful, are not useless. The battle of freedom may be lost once and again, but it will yet be won, and man restored to the rights which God has given him.

I thank you, General, for your letter, and for the enclosure from Mr. Hyatt, though you need no introduction to an American. Your glorious exertions, followed by misfortune, borne with equanimity, are a passport to the heart and homes of my countrymen.

I should be happy to see you in Washington, and to express to you in person those sentiments of respect and regard which I must now put briefly upon paper and with which I am, ever, truly and faithfully, your friend and servant.

General Garibaldi.

THE TRAGEDY.--The horrible suicide mentioned in our reports a few days since, took place at the St. Charles Hotel, Troy, N. Y. The man's name was W. A. Caldwell, the woman's Knapp. It is a tale of seduction, remorse, shame, poverty and suicide. She was the wife of a gentleman residing in Brooklyn and doing business in New York. They had made an attempt with chloroform and opium, but failing in this their throats were cut with a razor. They were found in a horrible condition, in bed, the head of the lady resting upon the breast of her companion and with a serene countenance. The man's face and neck were clothed with blood. It was a horrible and ghastly sight.

The negro insurrection in Alabama is pronounced a hoax.

The Currency Fight--A Variety of Statements.

We find in the Hocking Sentinel, the organ of the Locofocos in Hocking county, and the Democrat, the organ of the Locofocos in Perry county, a little additional news of the proceedings of Locofocism in Logan last week.

The following resolution was passed by the Senatorial Convention:

Resolved, That with reference to the currency question, the Democracy of Ohio, plain itself upon the constitution of the United States. The currency fixed by that instrument, we desire to restore and establish, and we will use all legal and honorable means to accomplish this object, and being sincerely opposed to the existence of banks for the circulation of paper money, we utterly opposed to any feature being incorporated into the new constitution by which the Legislature of Ohio would have the power to create any bank for the circulation of paper money.

Of the passage of this resolution, the Sentinel says:

"The committee appointed to arrange the preliminaries for the ballot, retired, upon which were both Dr. Fowler and Mr. Case. Mortimer, one-half of the delegates were out; many were grouped here and there, electing their respective candidates, when Dr. Fowler rose and stated, that as there was nothing before the convention, he would offer a resolution that no one could object to one that could not produce any debate--one that all could heartily concur in; whereupon he read amid the confusion prevailing, and over-aid of the noise bearing it that resolution of the 4th of July, requiring the new constitution to contain a local money clause; the cry arose that had caused the excitement and debate before dinner; the very one that had been rejected, and it passed without debate, some fitting or twenty voting for it, and two or three against it, out of a convention containing one hundred and forty delegates.

Mr. Robertson himself was party to this stately chivalrous movement, notwithstanding what he said but a few moments before. More than half the delegates went home without knowing that such a resolution had passed, and not a man, who had observed the opinions and feelings of the delegates, will pretend that had the resolution been offered after the usual adjournment, it could have passed; it was impossible, as we know."

The following resolution was passed by the Representative Convention:

Resolved, That we are in favor of submitting to a vote of the people, separately, the question of "Banks" or "No Banks." In case the vote shall be in favor of Banks, that we are in favor of having the following Constitutional restrictions, to wit: Suppression of small bills--indivisible liability--right of repeal--all funds by bank officers criminal offences; and such others as may be deemed prudent.

Of the passage of this resolution the Democrat says:

"The resolution to be found in the proceedings of the convention of Perry and Hocking counties, written out by F. Case, and offered by Dr. Fowler, and adopted by the convention, was a very good one, and a majority of the delegates from Perry had left, in an effort to the hard money democracy of this county.

This resolution was kept back until those who Case knew would oppose it, had left, and then, the very last thing but a motion to adjourn, was this resolution offered and carried by Mr. Case and his friends."

We need but add that the Democrat thinks the first resolution was fairly passed and that the Sentinel thinks the second resolution fairly passed. The prudent man would infer a little cheating on both sides.

The Sentinel closes its notice of the proceedings as follows:

"We have thus indicated the truth of history in respect to the doing of this case. We feel like saying some hard words, but we forbear, hoping never again to be called upon to expose, in our own party, such reprehensible conduct."

It is due to the officers of the Convention to say that no blame is attributed to them.

All the secret history of the Logan Convention, if the members of that party would only tell the truth and nothing but the truth, would go a great ways in exposing the corruption, rottenness and selfishness of the cliques which have governed the masses of the Democratic party in these strongholds for so many years. There is something rotten in Denmark, and these proceedings, so far as exposed by the members of the party, should induce honest men to pause, reflect and inquire.

CITY OF TIFFIN.--We learn from the

What the population of this recently adopted city, reaches 2,718 souls. This is a fair illustration of a striping in high heel boots, dress coat and silk hat.

The following is the most sensible toast we have seen from South Carolina for a long while. It was offered by G. Kinard and we should judge he is not a disunionist:

"Peace and Plenty--Corn in the big crib and money in the pocket; Balm in the cradle and pity ready to rock it; Coffee in the closet and sugar in the barrel; Silence round the fireside, and folks that never quarrel."

TEXAS AND THE BOUNDARY BILL.--The Washington Republic, of Monday, says: "We understand there has just arrived in the city, immediately from Texas, a gentleman of the highest intelligence, who gives it as his decided opinion that the Texas boundary bill, passed by the Senate, will meet with the sanction of an overwhelming majority of the people of that State."

THE CONTY PRISONERS.--About twenty of the Conty prisoners have made a statement in the New Orleans Bulletin, in which they declare that they knew nothing of the intention to invade Cuba until they were off the Balize, and, on the intention being disclosed to them, they declined to proceed any further. They assert that they were engaged by Captain Hardy to proceed with him to California, to work in the mines, and were to receive from him \$4,000 each, for one year's service. Refusing to take part in the expedition, they were placed on board the Georgiana, off Conty, when they were captured by the Spanish frigate, the Pizarro.

MORRIS TATE.--The Boston Bee states that windows overlooking the jail yard in which Prof. Webster is to be executed, are being let out at \$10 for each individual.

Will they do it?--We find the following in the Hocking Sentinel:

"A resolution endorsing the position of Mr. Case, the Delegate to the Constitutional Convention from this district, was passed by a triumphant majority. We hope this will conclude the discussion in this district, but that the charge of Arnold, Judas, Traitor, &c., will no longer be heard. We hope that the Eagle, Telegraph, Democrat, &c., will acknowledge the error, and retract what they have said. It is no more than what is due to an opponent, and much more it is due to a political friend. We shall see what respect these papers have for public opinion: expressed in almost every conceivable form by the Democracy of this district by primary elections, by public assent (big in both countries) the almost unanimous vote of the delegation of this district. Come up to the Senate, gentlemen, and let us see if you are honorable men."

We must confess that we are rather amused at this quadrangular fight. The Eagle, Telegraph and Perry county Democrat bonuses upon the delegate from Perry and Hocking and show him no mercy. The Sentinel comes to his rescue and is in turn abused most scandalously. The Democrat then makes a fling at Judge Kenyon and the Eagle cries out, "Dad's under the hay," and pitilessly but fruitfully calls upon the Democrat to help him out. The Telegraph aimingly gazes at the scene, watching the movement when it can again enter the list and fight with the odds in its favor.

In the mean while, the masses of the party are divided in sentiment upon the currency question and the leaders watch the movements of the different parties and are only anxious to play the cards sufficiently well so as to be able in any event to win the game, no matter who is cheated. But it is certain, with these mixtures of resolutions and candidates of easy virtue, that it is the intention of the leaders to cheat one or the other party, they care but little which so that the stakes, the spoils of office, go into their own pockets.

And while the fight is going on we think with the Louisville Journal that it will be a very hard case if we cannot have the privilege of laughing just as much as we please, when we see Locofoco editors and leaders spitting in each other's faces.</